

Leveraging the Local to Go Global:

Citizen Scientists
 Exploring the Drivers
 of Eutrophication

Diana Eddowes, Ian Thornhill and Rita Galdos





FRESHWATER WATCH

Citizen scientists researching water quality on global and local scales





FRESHWATER WATCH PARTNERS







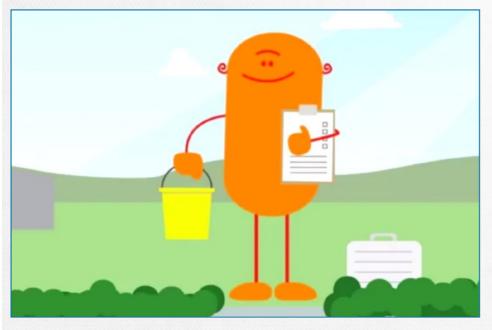




Enthusiastic and engaging team of scientists











GLOBAL RESEARCH PARAMETERS



Ecosystem observations

- Bank vegetation
- Wildlife present
- Pollution sources

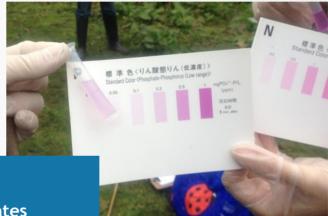
Water conditions

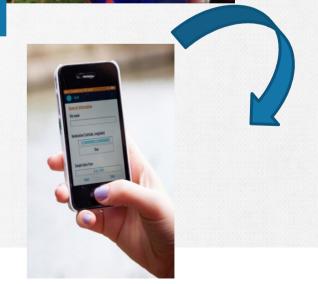
- Water level
- Water color
- Presence of algae
- Turbidity



Nutrients

- Nitrates
- Phosphates

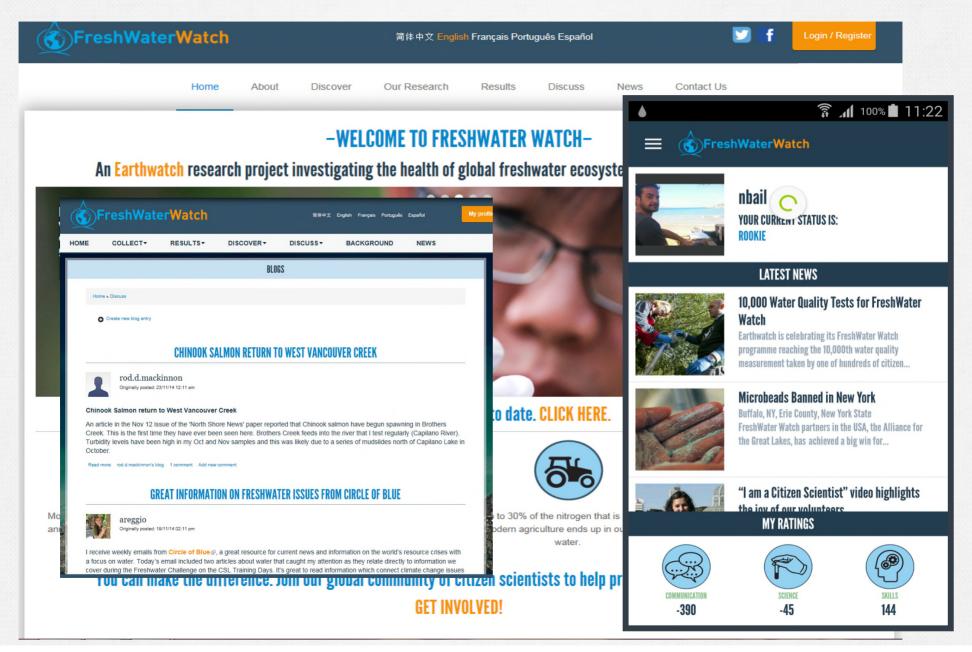








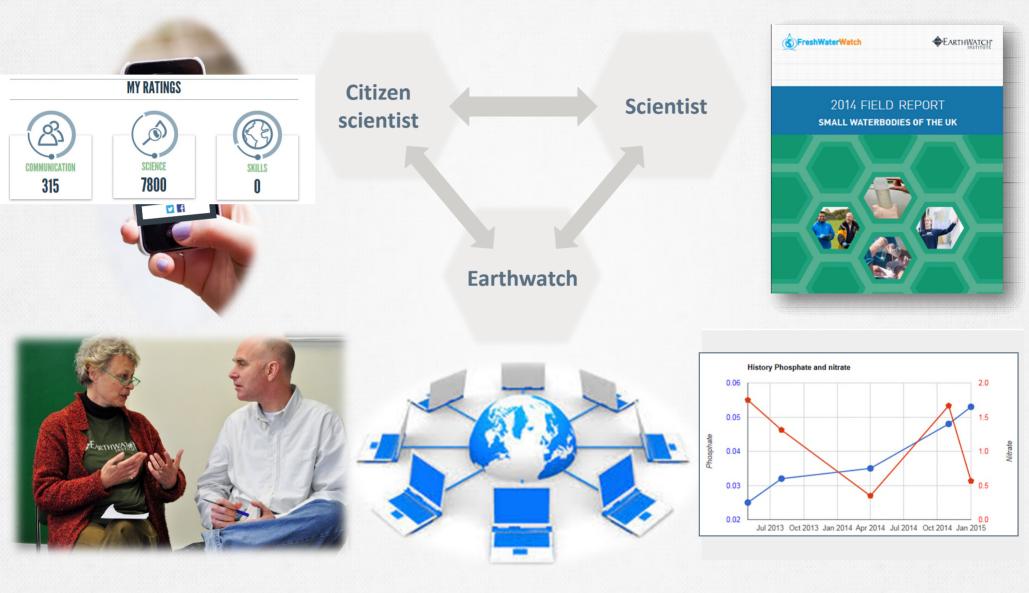
FRESHWATER WATCH ONLINE







CONTINUED ENGAGEMENT







ACTION WORLDWIDE







RESULTS TO DATE

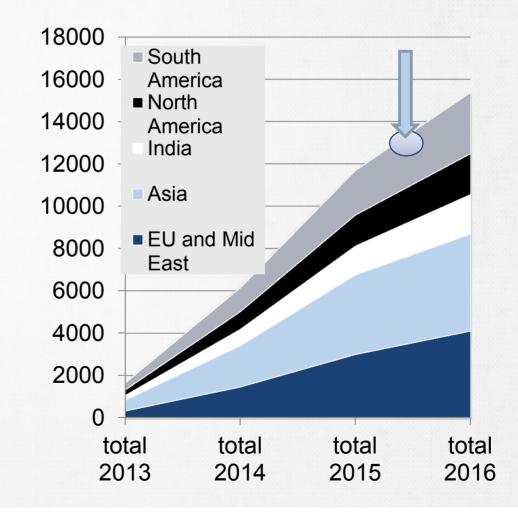
Since 2012 worldwide we have:

- Held 423 CSL training events
- Trained 7515 CSLs of which

24% are active



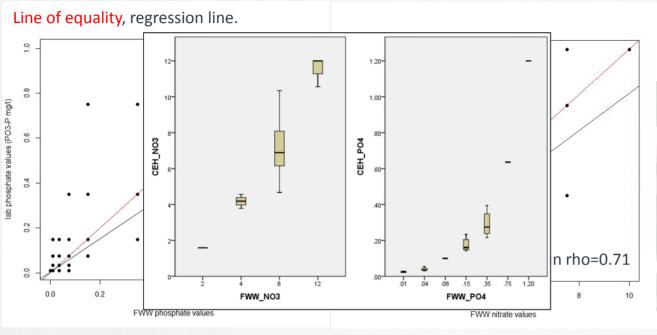
Collected over 13,000 data sets



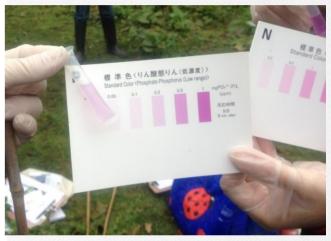




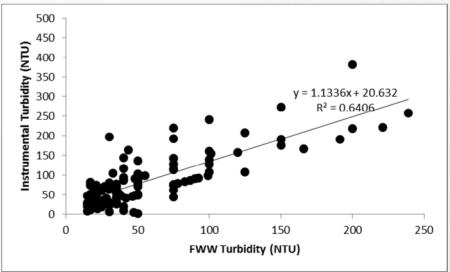














GLOBAL RESEARCH RESULTS

As of May 2016:

Castilla, E. P., Cunha, D. G. F., Lee, F. W. F., Loiselle, S., Ho, K. C., & Hall, C. (2015). Quantification of phytoplankton bloom dynamics by citizen scientists in urban and peri-urban environments. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, 187(11). DOI: 10.1007/s10661-015-4912-9

Yan, W., Hutchins, M., Loiselle, S. A. and Hall, C. An informatics approach for smart evaluation of water quality-related ecosystem services. Annals of Data Science, 9208 DOI: 10.1007/s40745-015-0067-3

Cunha, D. G. F., Marques, J. F., de Resende, J. C., de Falco, P.B., de Souza C.M. and Loiselle, S. A. Citizen science participation in research in the environmental sciences. Ecology and Society (submitted)

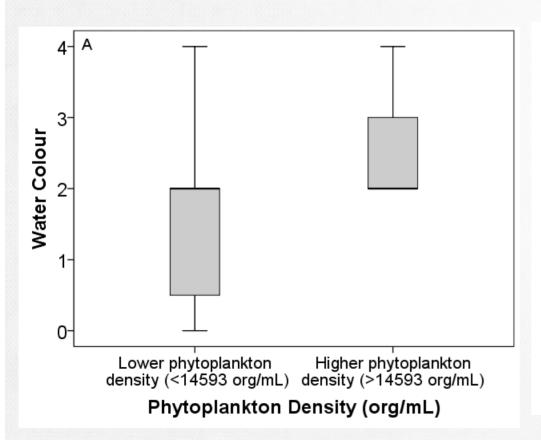


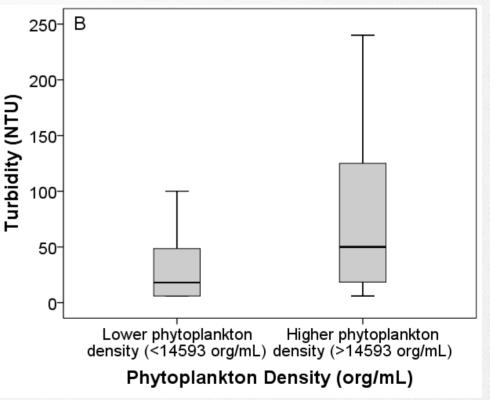


GLOBAL RESULTS

FWW data can help identify potentially harmful algal blooms



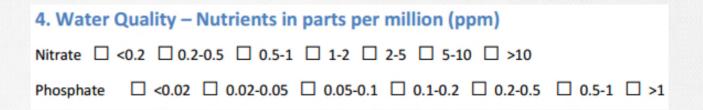


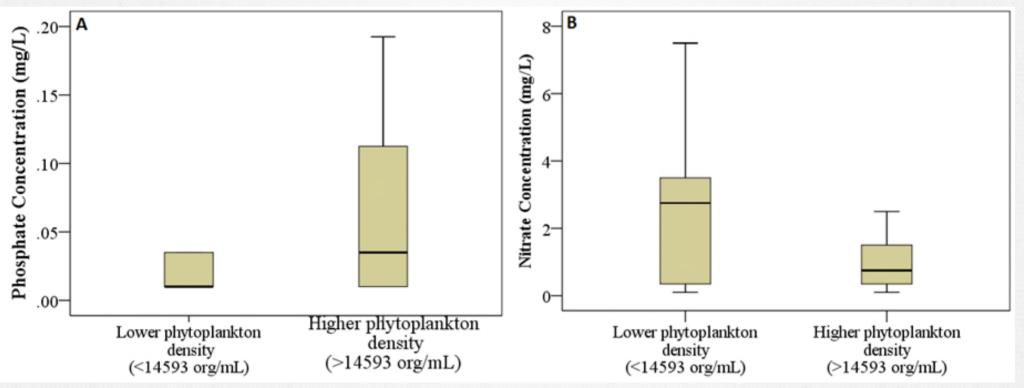




GLOBAL RESULTS

FWW data is robust

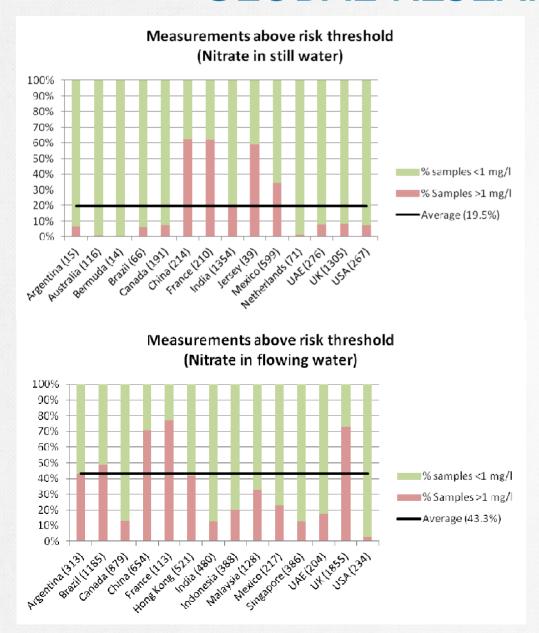




Castilla et al. EMAS 2015



GLOBAL RESEARCH RESULTS



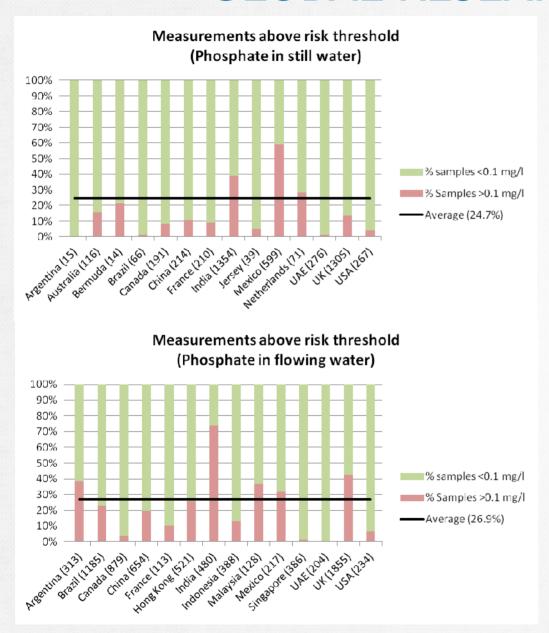
Some key messages (NO₃):

- 1 in 5 still and 1 in 2 flowing
 samples water > 1mg/l NO₃
- Situation appears particularly an issue in China and for rivers in the UK and France
- Relatively low concentrations in Canadian and in Indian rivers
- But only using samples not sites





GLOBAL RESEARCH RESULTS



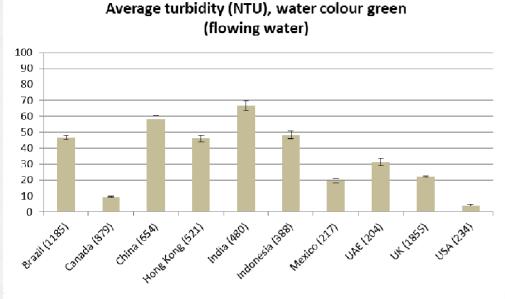
Some key messages (PO3₄):

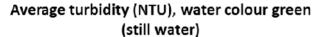
- 1 in 4 still and flowing water
 samples > 0.1mg/l PO³₄
- Situation appears particularly an issue in India, Mexico and in UK flowing waters
- Relatively low concentrations in China and in Indian rivers
- But only using samples not sites

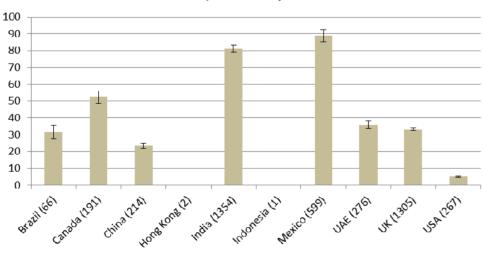




GLOBAL RESULTS







Some key messages (turbidity):

- 1 in 10 still and flowing water
 samples >46NTU (Pruitt et al. 2001)
- Some concerns in Brazil and China flowing waters
- India and Mexico notably more 'at risk'
- But only using samples not sites
- No algal bloom distinction





ONGOING ANALYSES



- Are small water bodies cleaner?
- Micro vs. macro-scale predictors of water quality
- How complimentary is FWW to regulatory agency data?
- What contributes to citizen scientist survival?
- Temporal water quality trends in lentic systems



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THE NEXT STEPS

Environ Monit Assess (2015) 187: 690 DOI 10.1007/s10661-015-4912-9



Quantification of phytoplankton bloom dynamics by citizen scientists in urban and peri-urban environments

Eva Pintado Castilla • Davi Gasparini Fernandes Cunha • Fred Wang Fat Lee • Steven Loiselle • Kin Chung Ho • Charlotte Hall

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Abstract Freshwater ecosystems are severely threatened by urban development and agricultural intensification. Increased occurrence of algal blooms is a main issue, and the identification of local dynamics and drivers is hampered by a lack of field data. In this study, data from 13 cities (250 water bodies) were used to examine the capacity of trained community members to assess elevated phytoplankton densities in urban and peri-urban freshwater ecosystems. Coincident nutrient concentrations and land use observations were used to examine possible drivers of algal blooms. Measurements made by participants showed a good relationship to standard laboratory measurements of phytoplankton density, in particular in pond and lake ecosystems. Links between high phytoplankton density and nutrients (mainly phosphate) were observed. Microscale observations of pollution sources and catchment scale estimates of land cover both influenced the occurrence of algal blooms. The acquisition of environmental data by

Electronic supplementary material The online version of this article (doi:10.1007/s10661-015-4912-9) contains supplementary material, which is available to authorized users.

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F. W. F. Lee * K. C. Ho School of Science and Technology, The Open University of Hon Kong, Hong Kong, China committed and trained community members represents a major opportunity to support agency monitoring programmes and to complement field campaigns in the study of catchment dynamics.

Keywords Phytoplankton · Algal bloom monitoring Urban ecosystems · Citizen science

Introduction

Freshwater systems are highly threatened by a range of anthropogenic activities including intensive agriculture, urbanisation, industrialisation and land cover change (Meybeck 2003). These pressures affect all ecosystem services provided by these systems, including water supply for human consumption, food production and industry, fishing, flood protection and recreational activities (Vorosmarty et al. 2005; Waltham et al. 2014 Vorosmarty et al. (2010) found that almost 80 % of the words's population live in areas with high risk for human water security and biodiversity and biod

The growing human population combined with the increasing tendency to live in cities has led to an increase in the number of streams flowing through urbanised areas (Meyer et al. 2005). The effects of urbanisation on water bodies have been described as "urban stream syndrome" and include alterations in geomorphology and hydrology, decrease in biodiversity, dominance of toxic, tolerant and invasive species and increase in the concentrations of organic compounds, untrients and algal biomass (Meyer et al. 2005; Walsh urtients and algal biomass (Meyer et al. 2005; Walsh

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Presentation / seminars



Thursday, 21 August 2014

CEH scientists collaborating with global freshwater citizen science programme

CEH scientists working on a project investigating water pollution in urban areas have teamed up with Earthwatch to train citizen scientists in carrying out water quality monitoring. The collaboration has come about via Earthwatch's Freshwater Watch programme, which aims to study fresh water quality around the globe by engaging employees from participating organisations as citizen scientists.

The POLLCURB project, led by CEH, is looking at how water pollution relates to change in urban areas, in particular change brought about by population growth, and what it may mean for water quality and quantity in the future.

POLLCURB is collaborating with the Earthwatch programme by training citizen scientists, in this case employees from Shell, to monitor water quality in the river Thames and two of its tributaries, the Mole and Ember, using a handheld multiparameter probe.



CEH's Mike Hutchins (centre) teaching participants how to use the probe Photo: Richard Sylvester / Farthwatch

Dr Mike Hutchins of the Centre for Ecology & Hydrology is lead investigator on POLLCURB. At a recent citizen science training day at Wimbledon Common, Mike gave an overview of the project

Grey literature / social media





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